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"NOW I'VE GOT RIGHTS"
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FOR TROOPS IN TRANSIT
Margaret Louise Keagy

FIGHTING PROSTITUTION
Joanna C. Colcord

ON PASSING THE BUCK
Mary L. Rogers

HERE IN WASHINGTON
Rilla Schroeder

AUG 20 1942

AUGUST JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 1942

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So They Say

• War is never cheap but it is a million times cheaper to win than to lose.—HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., *Secretary of the Treasury.*

• There are no aliens today except those who believe in power for power's sake, and therefore in piracy as a way of life.—HERBERT AGAR, *at a dinner of the League for Fair Play.*

• We cannot change man's basic psychological endowment, but there is no visible limit to what can be done with his behavior.—THE REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, *Riverside Church, New York.*

• No appropriations, even though they match the myriad stars of Heaven, will buy for us a single drop of . . . this courage which alone will enable those who love peace to vanquish those who dedicate themselves to war.—EDUARD C. LINDEMAN *in Survey Graphic.*

• Let it be pointed out that the war now going on, not only the military war but the economic war and the war of ideas as well, is the old, old, struggle between the gain-seeking and selfish impulses on the one hand and on the other the conviction that man's highest purpose is the service of his fellow men.—NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, *president of Columbia University.*

• Public Welfare began in charity but has degenerated until now it gives help to everyone who asks it.—*Student examination paper, University of Arkansas.*

• The Christians who do not realize that they must take part unreservedly in this war must have slept over their Bibles as well as over their newspapers.—KARL BARTH, *European theologian.*

• Some have spoken of the American century and I say the century . . . which will come out of this war can and must be the century of the common man—SUMNER WELLES, *Under-Secretary of State.*

• A war well fought and well won rarely makes lasting enemies and is usually forgotten; but a bad peace always sows seeds of lasting hatred and revenge.—DR. HU SHIH, *Ambassador from China, to the Conference of the Churches on a Just and Durable Peace.*

• It is a depressing fact that the average Englishman and American know nothing about the history, institutions or ways of life of each other's country. Education in the American way of life must be one of our prime peace aims.—BRENDAN BRACKEN, *British Minister of Information.*

• The only sure thing in a modern war is that the unexpected will happen.—WILLIAM HODSON, *New York City Commissioner of Welfare.*

• We must not forget that this war is being fought for the generation we're trying to bring up.—MARK E. MCCLOSKEY, *director of recreation of the Federal Security Agency.*

• Social security is a human problem. Security should not be denied, merely because human needs do not happen to fit the pigeonholes of rule and regulation.—PAUL V. MCNUTT, *Federal Security Administrator.*

• We are learning in this war that it is not racial classifications nor ethnological considerations which bind men together. It is shared concepts and kindred objectives.—WENDELL L. WILLKIE, *to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.*

• In our keeping lies the future of mankind on this earth. To us there has been entrusted the final defense and the ultimate vindication of the first and last things of a civilized life: of freedom under law, of law under righteousness, of righteousness with mercy, and charity, and love.—WALTER LIPPMANN *at the biennial convention of the American Nurses' Association.*

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

AUGUST 1942

Vol. LXXVIII NO. 8

"Now I've Got Rights"

By JOHN A. FITCH

New York School of Social Work

"WE'VE got justice now. We've got rights. We can support our families with food that we raise ourselves. We weren't living before, just existing. Now I feel I own something, and I've got rights."

It was Sam Brown speaking, Arkansas Negro, ex-sharecropper, now a purchaser of a farm of his own through the agency of the Farm Security Administration.

We were on our way to New Orleans to attend the National Conference of Social Work and had stopped off in Memphis to see, if we could, what the Farm Security Administration is doing in the South. From there we traveled with FSA officials through Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, which constitute Region VI of the FSA, meeting FSA clients, interviewing tenants who have become landowners, looking at vegetable gardens and their products on pantry shelves, inspecting homes and resettlement projects.

We emerged with a series of impressions derived from our three days in the Delta country—black soil, flat as a midwest prairie, cotton showing green in rows extending to the horizon, shacks of tenants and sharecroppers, homes of FSA clients pioneering on a new frontier. It wasn't a "study" and this is not a report. Some of what I shall put down here anyone could find out by reading reports emanating from the Department of Agriculture. Some of it is what I saw and heard and is the sort of thing one can know only by seeing and hearing. But I couldn't see it all in three days.

The problem that the Farm Security Administration encounters in Region VI arises out of the tenant and sharecropper situation and the dominance of cotton. Working on the large plantations there are tenants who have their own teams and equipment and who keep three quarters of the crop; and sharecroppers who are supplied by the landlord with all equipment, including seed, and who get one half the crop and sometimes less. The sharecropper, and sometimes the tenant, is provided with food and other personal necessities by a credit system under which high prices are charged and heavy interest rates exacted, payment to be made when the crop is sold. Frequently this takes all the cash that the crops bring in and the cycle starts over again.

As a rule the landlord plants cotton right up to the sharecropper's dooryard, leaving him no room for a vegetable garden. Consequently he grows little if any of his own food, seldom has a pig or chickens, and buys everything at the store. In the last decade, furthermore, the problem has been growing. Many small independent farmers have lost their holdings and become tenants, and tenants have become sharecroppers or day laborers.

INTO this situation comes the FSA with a system of "grants" and loans. The grant is outright relief, but it takes an unusual form. In return for it, the FSA requires the client to do some extra work on his own place for the purpose of improving the land or the buildings. Where he is a tenant, this is an advantage to the landlord and FSA uses it as a lever for getting him a more nearly equitable contract.

But the grant is relatively unimportant in the FSA scheme of things; the aim is rehabilitation. A. D. Stewart, regional director, described the objectives in Region VI as follows: "first, to help landowners who are in economic straits not to lose their farms; second, to help responsible tenants and sharecroppers to become landowners (Mr. Stewart believes that 'the bulwark of democracy is the family-size farm'); and, third, to help vast numbers of tenants to a more secure tenure." As a result of insecurity, unsatisfactory contracts and exploitation, according to Mr. Stewart, 40 percent of the tenants in the region move every year, at a total expense of $18,000,000.

To help landowners to stay landowners, a "rehabilitation loan" may be made. We met and talked with two colored families, living side by side, whose experience illustrates how it works. Both were in debt to the Federal Land Bank. They were unable to keep up their interest payments because they had gotten into the hands of a "furnishing merchant" who gave them credit and whom they were able to pay only after harvesting their crops. High prices and high interest rates together took all they were able to earn. They were unable, therefore, to make their payments to the bank and were about to lose their farms.

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The FSA adjusted the situation, re-financed the loan, and saved them from foreclosure. It then made them a cash loan for immediate needs at an interest rate of 5 percent, which enabled them to pay cash for whatever they needed, thus trade where they pleased and obtain the advantage of competitive prices. They are now paying off their mortgages and meeting their other financial obligations without difficulty.

These cases illustrate both the "standard loan" which may run for five years, and the "emergency loan" which must be paid off in one year, both at 5 percent interest. Standard loans are frequently made to enable the borrower to obtain work animals or farm equipment, or to purchase income producing stock. Emergency loans are made for immediate necessities such as food for the family, feed for the stock, or seed at planting time.

Obviously the rehabilitation loan is the means by which the farm owner is aided to preserve his status. "Tenant purchase" is the FSA term for the activity that transforms a tenant or a sharecropper into a landowner.

Under this plan, the prospective owner borrows a sum of money to purchase a farm. The loan, which on the average runs about $5,000, is amortized over a forty-year period with 3 percent interest. Under the contract, principal and interest obligations to the government amount to $43.26 per year for each thousand dollars of loan. For a $5,000 loan, therefore, the borrower would have to pay each year, $216.30. A "variable payment" plan is sometimes resorted to under which a farmer pays more or less according to the value of his crops in a particular year.

We talked with Fred C.—, a "tenant purchaser" who borrowed $8,000 in order to purchase a farm of 89 acres. He obtained a rehabilitation loan also of $320 in order to purchase equipment and other necessities. That was three years ago. He now has 4 milk cows, 7 mules, 12 hogs. He sold one of the latter the other day for $35. His gross income last year was over $5,000 and he paid $351 on his obligation to the government. His taxes were $130. He thinks that his assets at the present time are $9,894 and he owes $7,260 on his real estate mortgage. He figures that he has $885 worth of live stock, $398 worth of feed on hand, and $500 cash in the bank.

IN some respects the most striking of these FSA activities that came under our observation were the resettlement projects. The government buys or leases a large tract of land. It breaks up the tract into "family size" farms, 40 to 50 acres each, and builds a house and outbuildings on each one. Where the land is leased it sublets to tenant farmers, usually for a five-year term. Where the government owns the land it either leases the farms to tenants or sells it under the same terms as "tenant purchase." In some cases the farmers on the project have organized a cooperative association which has taken a 99-year lease from the government for the whole project and sublets the individual farms to the members. Altogether, 194,000 acres have been purchased in Region VI. These areas have been broken up into 3,274 family size units, of which 2,483 are in the hands of white farmers and 791 are occupied by Negroes.

Every contract, whether involving rehabilitation, tenant purchase or resettlement, carries a provision that the client is to be guided to some extent by FSA experts. The farm management expert works out a plan with each farmer which involves a planting scheme, diversification of crops and progress toward self-sufficiency in food, through a vegetable garden and the raising of dairy stock, cattle and hogs. The home management expert works with the housewives on all sorts of domestic problems, including the "canning budget." Each family is expected to preserve food for off-season consumption in an amount varying according to size of family. In every loan there is included, if necessary, an amount for the purchase of a pressure cooker.

We saw something of all of the different types of FSA activity. We visited five different resettlement projects on which there are altogether 827 families; 483 of them white, 344 Negro. We talked with recipients of every type of service, except possibly the "grant." We visited the families, white and black, on every type of project and on individual farms, went through their houses and outbuildings, inspected their fields and gardens.

THE typical FSA dwelling is a small, one-story house, painted white, screened, a small front porch and frequently a screened back porch. It has a sink with pump but no running water or bathroom. Four rooms is about the rule—living room, two bedrooms and kitchen, the whole built at a cost of $1,200 to $2,000. These houses are impressively neat, both within and without, and all in excellent repair. In a region where the typical tenant or sharecropper home is a flimsy, run-down, unpainted shack, these houses stand out like oases in a desert. As you drive through the country you can spot the FSA houses almost invariably by their superior appearance.

Within the houses, the visitor notices two things in particular. First, the great number of homemade articles, such as window curtains and bedspreads, made from sacks which had originally contained feed or other farm and household necessities. The material had been bleached, joined together with fine needlework and frequently decorated with embroidery. Some of them would have looked well in anybody's home, and in these simple, pine-walled interiors they were charming in their effect. The other outstanding thing was the pantry. There is a large one in every house, and there we saw the results of the home management plan. Everywhere we found row on row of glass jars containing every conceivable variety of garden stuff, including corn on the cob. It is not at all unusual for a housewife to can 500 quarts of garden stuff in a season. This is a practice that has gone far toward making the home farm a self-sustaining unit. Add to the stuff grown in the garden the meat of a slaughtered pig, and poultry and eggs raised on the place, and very little has to be spent at the store for food. They even raise a little wheat to be ground into flour at a nearby mill. I talked with several families that spend only about $60 a year for additional food. Another service frequently but not universally found, is a cooperative cold storage plant, operated by skilled butchers. A farmer may take a pig or a cow to this cooperative where it will be slaughtered, cut up into roasts, chops and steaks, and put away in his own locker, from which he may withdraw portions as needed. He pays $6 a year for the locker and two cents a pound for service.

Cooperatives and cooperative action are everywhere in evidence. On the large projects there are cooperatively owned and managed cotton gins. There is a cooperative store on every project which acts also as marketing agent for anything the members have for sale, and as purchasing agent for farm machinery and stock. Larger and more ex-

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pensive equipment, such as a combine or a tractor, are frequently owned cooperatively by a group of farmers and the same is true of high bred bulls and boars which serve an entire community. Through the cooperatives these formerly landless and impecunious farmers are able to purchase as advantageously as are the large plantation owners, themselves.

One of the most interesting developments under FSA in the South is its relation to education. Whenever the government buys property, as it has done to the tune of a good many thousands of acres, that property is taken out of the area of taxation. To meet this problem, FSA has been authorized by law to pay to the local bodies a sum of money equivalent to and in lieu of taxes. This arrangement, which results in the FSA becoming in some areas the largest contributor to local funds, puts that administration in an influential position with regard to the conduct of the schools.

The educational supervisor in Region VI is constantly invited by local school boards to discuss their problems with them. In addition to public schools near the FSA projects, there are some thirty-six schools actually on the projects. If there is no school building reasonably nearby, FSA builds one, equips it, and turns it over to the local school board. In such a case, FSA retains the right to use the building for community purposes. The teacher is the responsibility of the local school board, but FSA has been influential in securing a better type of teacher; and it insists that equal services be given to Negro and white children. It is also working toward wiping out the salary differential that commonly, throughout the South, discriminates against the Negro teacher.

It was a rare privilege to see at first hand this unique effort in assisting low income farmers and their families onto the road to economic security. It seems to work. Everywhere we saw a look of hope and renewed courage on the faces of the people. One man described the advantages of the plan in terms of screens on doors and windows, and improved sanitary arrangements. Another, comparing his present lot with his former status as sharecropper, said, "Now I get what I make instead of about 20 percent of it." Others spoke of the farm management program looking in the direction of self-sufficiency. A white man now in his second year under a tenant purchase contract had been a sharecropper for seventeen years, and a tenant for two years. When he came to FSA he had two mules, some plows, and a few hogs, but he had to borrow $150 for further equipment. This loan is now paid off and he is borrowing this year for the purchase of a tractor with which he can plow twenty acres a day. He makes some additional money by hiring out his tractor to other farmers. His gross cash income last year was $2,100 for cotton. In addition, he sold calves, pigs, chickens and eggs. As tenant, he made very little above expenses and as a sharecropper he made practically nothing. "This," he said to us (referring to the FSA), "is the greatest thing that ever happened for the poor man."

We were impressed, not only with the program and its apparent success, but with the quality of the FSA staff who were directing its course. These men and women seemed to be singularly devoted to the high purpose of making life better for the thousands of desperately low income tenants and sharecroppers, Negro and white, in the states where they are at work. One would have to look far and long to discover a finer spirit.

And this is the work which Congress, a few weeks ago, came close to destroying, at the behest of a little group of large scale farmers and plantation owners whose testimony before the Appropriations Committee of the House was an astonishing farrago of gossip, unsupported accusations, and heresay testimony. After they had had their say, Secretary Wickard of the Department of Agriculture remarked to the committee: "I think perhaps the Farm Security Administration has done more good and has brought about more improvements for the number of dollars expended or loaned than any other activity of the Department of Agriculture."

And as Sam Brown said, "It is making us free."

For Troops in Transit

By MARGARET LOUISE KEAGY

THE rapid growth of the United States armed forces and the increased troop movements are providing a considerable problem for the larger cities which are transportation centers. Cincinnati is one such center, known as a "gateway city" for east-west and north-south transportation. The city's mammoth Union Terminal handles all passenger travel; approximately sixty-five trains arrive and leave before noon and a like number during the afternoon and evening, in addition to special troop trains. Consequently, many service men must spend anywhere from a few minutes to twelve hours at the terminal which, like many such stations, is located in a rather unattractive section of the city.

Cincinnati met this situation with a service men's lounge in the station. The lounge is widely recognized as one of the foremost undertakings of its kind. Requests for information about its policies and procedures have been received from agencies all over the United States. Many of the men using its facilities have written back grateful letters to the USO and to Cincinnati newspapers commending its good cheer and comfort.

"To the Ladies of the Tuesday Evening Shift," ran one postcard, "we salute you, and thank you for the cheerful smiles and service you gave us as we passed through. Signed, Battery —, —th Coast Artillery."

It was in May 1941 that the local Travelers Aid became interested in the problem of service men "in transit," as did the local USO. The situation seemed to call for some sort of meeting place or clubroom, set aside for the special use of troops "on the march." The manager of the terminal, who is also a member of the board of directors of the Travelers Aid, contributed for the duration the spacious "Rookwood Room," located just off the circular concourse of the terminal. This had been planned as a private dining room and cocktail lounge, but was not in use at the time.

The room is 30 x 60 feet in size. Along the 30 foot end to the right of the entrance is a long counter, behind which are shelves and racks. The other 30 foot end is paneled in

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glass. Along each 60 foot side of the room are booths, and immediately to the left of the doorway is a small circular counter fitted with glass cases and cupboards.

With the contribution of this considerable means, the next problem was that of ways. A chairman was named to take charge of the clubroom project, a woman of wide interests, recognized as an able and tactful executive.

After the selection of the chairman, the Women's Division of the Federation of Churches (Protestant), the Catholic Women's Organization, and the Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, were called upon to form an executive committee, responsible to the Travelers Aid, which in turn was to answer to the local United Service Organizations for the smooth operation of the service men's lounge.

The next consideration was furnishings. A committee asked various hotels and clubs to contribute miscellaneous fittings from their storerooms. The city Department of Public Welfare took over the repair of these items, and provided a person to keep the room clean. The furnishings committee gathered easy chairs, small tables, lamps, couches, and cots, and also numerous games and decks of cards, two radios, a Victrola and records; a "juke box" is the latest addition. Slip covers were donated by the local D.A.R., and a substantial number of books by the public library. For current reading material, a magazine committee was formed which solicits and collects recent periodicals, chiefly by visiting large apartment buildings and arranging to call regularly for their current magazines.

THE lounge was opened on June 8, 1941, two weeks after the chairman was named. It is arranged in a homelike informal manner. A long center table, with flanking benches, holds decks of cards and other games, boxes of cigarettes, plates of cookies, candy, and apples. Distributed about the room are couches, easy chairs, small tables and lamps. The booths along the side walls are fitted for letter writing, and two cots stand at the far end of the room. Baggage and coats are checked at no charge in a space behind the long counter, upon which are displayed piles of magazines. These the service men are invited to take with them when they leave, as well as books which may be turned in at the camp libraries. Stationery, first-aid and food supplies, are at the small circular counter.

The cookies, cakes, pretzels, and sometimes doughnuts and candy, are provided by representatives of the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish groups, who are responsible month by month, in rotation, for seeing that their organizations furnish these supplies during the period assigned them. Purchases of such articles as cigarettes, postcards, stationery, Victrola needles, and so on, are made by the treasurer of the lounge, who is appointed by the chairman, and are provided out of the budget of $40 a week allotted to the upkeep of the lounge by the local United Service Organizations. Originally, many of these items were purchased by the women volunteers themselves, but the lounge is now recognized as one of the important activities of the USO and its expenses are budgeted accordingly.

The lounge remains open from 7:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. There are six shifts of approximately three hours' duration each, with from three to five hostesses on each shift. The arrival schedule of all trains is closely watched, and the hostesses, wearing conspicuous USO badges, go out by two's to meet the trains and invite the men in uniform to be the guests of the lounge.

Hostesses volunteered and were registered through the three religious groups—Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic. There is no segregation upon this basis, however, and no single group is represented at any one time to the exclusion of the others. The plan was used merely to assure a cross section of personnel.

A preliminary step in staffing the lounge was the appointment by its executive committee of seven day-captains, each to be in charge of one day in the week, and to have general supervision over the hostesses and substitutes for her day. The day-captains, the three vice-chairmen, and the chairman of the lounge make up the hostess committee, which meets regularly once a month to check on procedures and policies. The entire group, 187 hostesses and 50 substitutes, is called together at intervals for instruction and report.

HOSTESSES must meet somewhat rigid requirements. At the time of organization, candidates filled out a questionnaire which asked at what times they were busy, rather than free. In this way the committee could arrange the use of spare time to the best advantage. When a woman was taken on probation as a hostess, the captain of the day to which she was assigned arranged to be on hand the first few times, to judge the woman in action and to ascertain that she was satisfactory in outlook and attitude. Anyone who did not seem to meet the necessary requirements was not called upon again.

Women serving as hostesses in the lounge are expected to be reasonably well-groomed, and to be dressed inconspicuously and sensibly. There are no age limits, although older women are preferred because of their poise and mature outlook. A cheerful and comfortable attitude is the best asset.

The hostess' main duties are to preserve a pleasant and homelike atmosphere, and to see that the room is reasonably in order—keep supplies orderly, maintain full cookie jars and cigarette boxes, and now and then tidy up games, papers, and ashtrays. She is not expected to initiate games or conversation, but to respond if she is asked to take part. Many of the young men seem very glad to have someone to talk with. "Shop" talk about troop movements or about army, navy, or marine corps activity is definitely discouraged.

The service men are invited to make themselves completely comfortable. If some care to take a nap one of the hostesses will awaken them before their trains are due. The men are invited to avail themselves of the edible, readable, or writable supplies in the room, and their letters or postcards are mailed for them by the hostesses.

A recent addition to the project is a "quiet room," located next to the lounge, where men who are ill or worn out from traveling may have complete rest and quiet. This room is in charge of hostesses with first aid training, a doctor is on call at all times, and nurses of the Jane E. Delano Post of the American Legion (overseas nurses from World War I) have volunteered their services.

The hostesses do not attempt to supply any information regarding train times or troop movements; nor do they handle any emergency situation which may arise. Such inquiries or problems are referred to the information booth of the terminal or to the Travelers Aid.

The Travelers Aid plays a most important part in the event of any real trouble for a service man. Once he states his difficulty to a hostess, she immediately takes him to the

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office of this agency. Perhaps he has lost his ticket, or some of his baggage; maybe his train was late, causing him to miss connections and become AWOL. The Travelers Aid investigates the situation and may advance money for a ticket or help with a meal if the man is out of funds; or it will help track down baggage or wire a commanding officer the circumstances of an illegal absence.

The lounge has developed wide ramifications of service and cooperation. At Thanksgiving and Christmas, citizens of Cincinnati were invited to give a service man a turkey dinner, and many accepted. Since the men in uniform were in transit, the civilian sent in 75 cents for each dinner, and tickets against this amount were issued to the soldiers, sailors, and marines by the USO. The men had a festive dinner with all the trimmings served in the large Union Terminal restaurant. Thus a great number of service men—many of whom were far from home and who otherwise might have felt very lonely—were enabled to celebrate the holidays. At Christmas, the city park board contributed several Christmas trees which were decorated by the hostesses with the willing aid of the visiting service men themselves.

Frequently the men in uniform ask what they owe for the hospitality of the lounge. One group even took up a collection among themselves, to bestow out of sheer gratitude. However, absolutely no money changes hands in the lounge. Any contribution by the men is refused, with appreciation, and with the suggestion that they may care to turn it in to the USO near their camps.

What is the secret of the success of the lounge? First of all, the careful choice of persons to act as hostesses; and also the thoughtful and understanding formulation of policies and method of instruction. In the spirit of friendliness and good cheer which seems to pervade the place may be found the reason for the complete absence of disorder of any sort during the fourteen months in which approximately 80,000 men of all types—officers and privates, Negro and white, army, navy, and marine corps—have occupied this lounge.

This is the more noteworthy when it is remembered that the whole undertaking is on a volunteer basis. Not one member of the entire organization, from its chairman down to the last substitute hostess, is paid for her services. There is no professional director always on hand to see that things are done properly. The staff is drawn from a wide range of occupations—homemakers, business women, secretaries, social workers, and so on—and all of them are active in their own fulltime jobs or in civilian defense work, in addition to this project. Yet the organization operates as a harmonious unit — a community project, enlisting three faiths, and divers types of people, in a common effort. The lounge is a service to the men in uniform. Those who maintain it like to see it, too, as an example of American democracy in action.

Fighting Prostitution

By JOANNA C. COLCORD

Director, Charity Organization Department, Russell Sage Foundation

GAINS in meeting the problem of commercialized prostitution in areas of military concentration and defense industry on the Pacific Coast over the past year are shown in materials recently received from San Francisco. When the Social Protection Section of the Regional Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services tackled the problem in August 1941, commercialized prostitution existed throughout all areas of the three Pacific Coast states and Nevada. These four states make up Region XII of the Federal Security Agency. Edwin James Cooley is regional supervisor of the section.

Houses of prostitution usually were operated in one or more cities in nearly all the more populous counties. The houses frequently were located in definite "red light" districts and, for the most part, were openly tolerated.

Since August 1941, repression has been effected in over one hundred cities in Region XII, resulting in the closure of approximately one thousand houses of prostitution and cribs. Now California state and county welfare officials, who have worked actively with the Social Protection Section, report that there has been a marked reduction in the venereal disease rate following the repression of commercialized prostitution.

For instance, during the period January through May, 1940-42, the rate per 100,000 population for syphilis (early) was: 1940—27.98; 1941—20.95; 1942—15.25. For gonorrhea: 1940—104.64; 1941—101.42; 1942—69.78. These figures are the more significant when it is borne in mind that, during the period covered, the civilian population alone of California increased by 760,000.

The repression program was approached by the Social Protection Section primarily on a statewide basis. At the request of the regional office, conferences of law enforcement officials of defense areas were called by the governors of the four states. The first of these conferences was held at Olympia, Wash., in September 1941; the others followed in Los Angeles, November 1941; Portland, Ore., November 1941; Carson City, Nev., January 1942. Prior to and following the conferences, field trips were made by representatives of the Social Protection Section to many cities throughout the region to confer with city, county, and other officials. Close working relationships were established with state health officials and other state agencies concerned, and also with army and navy officials and local military commands.

In its early stages, the emphasis of the program was placed on certain areas within the four states which were of special importance as military concentrations or as the locations of defense industries. With the declaration of war, the four states were declared a combat zone by order of Gen. J. L. DeWitt, the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. On December 18, less than a fortnight after Pearl Harbor, the Commanding General addressed a letter to the governors of the four states calling attention to the serious dangers to the defense of the West Coast which would result unless prompt and effective measures were taken to control vice resorts. He stated that the concentration of troops necessitated by the emergency called for action by all county and municipal governments. This made it necessary to broaden

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the program into a drive to repress prostitution throughout the entire region, even in areas without regular military concentrations or war plants.

A unique situation existed in Nevada, a state where the frontier spirit and the lack of state laws on prostitution complicated the task. However, repression of commercialized prostitution was effected in Reno, Las Vegas, Carson City, Hawthorne, Luning, Mina and Tonapah, all of which are military and industrial areas. In each instance, the city council cooperated with the Social Protection Section by passing an ordinance prohibiting prostitution within the city limits, and the county commissioners by passing a resolution declaring prostitution to be a public nuisance, and providing for its legal abatement.

In its first year of work the Social Protection Section had the cooperation of numerous local agencies. These include the San Diego Social Hygiene Association, organized in February 1942; the Citizens Advisory Committee on Venereal Disease Control in Tacoma, Wash.; the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Junior Chamber of Commerce; the Portland (Ore.) Social Protection Committee; the Municipal League of Seattle for Governmental Research. Recently the League has agreed to study the care and treatment of girls and young women in Seattle, including the current protective and preventive program, and publish a report with appropriate recommendations.

With the closing of the houses of prostitution, the bar-tavern pick-up problem assumed greater importance, and in some communities was actually increased. The Social Protection Section has been working on that phase of commercialized vice through state liquor control boards, and through state and local associations of tavern owners and liquor dealers. Gains have been made in a number of communities.

The Social Protection Section has carried on an active educational campaign in Region XII through the press, radio, public addresses, conferences, and the distribution of a Public Affairs pamphlet entitled "Prostitution and the War." The section has also answered many inquiries, including numerous requests for information on effective municipal and county control.

During the first year, it was necessary, at the request of the military authorities, to put the chief emphasis on the repression of commercialized prostitution. From now on, the Social Protection Section is expected to work more actively with defense councils and local communities in long-term planning. The emphasis will be upon community responsibility and activity in developing and maintaining the social protection program.

The first step in this long range scheme was taken September 1, with the launching of an experimental project in San Francisco with Public Health Service support. During the summer, Surgeon General Thomas Parran approved the provision of financial assistance in the amount of $11,520 to the City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Health for the study and rehabilitation of a selected group of girls and young women who come to the venereal disease clinic for treatment. Community Chest agencies have agreed to supplement this program by providing necessary assistance. A psychiatrist, two psychiatric social workers, and two clerks constituted the staff as the project was instituted. Financial support subsequent to the fiscal year of 1943 will depend upon the provision of funds by Congress in support of venereal disease control activities, as well as upon the effectiveness of this particular undertaking.

So far, the Social Protection Section has operated with a staff of three persons in its region of 434,813 square miles. A larger force will be required if, as the section plans, it is to move on to a broader program which includes the constructive treatment and care of girls and women detained by the police, and the establishment of repression, rather than toleration, as the answer of the region to the prostitution problem, for the duration and after the war.

Passing the Buck

By MARY L. ROGERS
Liberty County (Ga.) Department of Public Welfare

A GOOD old army term, and one that is taboo in social work, to be sure. Tell the applicant to go to the county commissioners for this, the WPA for that, and the Red Cross for the other. Tell him, "There are no funds available." How many times a day do we say these things? Many of us, on a one-man job, serving as janitor as well as social worker, often are tempted to tell the applicant, "Mister, there just isn't time enough in the day." In such a situation, buck passing seems an easy way out at the time—if we are glib talkers—and we forget that it always backfires on the originator when it does not work. But what can a rural welfare worker do, beset by politicians, by the insistent demands of clients, by inadequate funds, and by not too well coordinated social agencies? Under such circumstances, it is no mean task to keep from being pushed around.

The first thing is to find out just what these forces are—who is this politician who says, "Do this—or else"? What does he want out of it all? How can he be pacified? There are good politicians, believe it or not, that is, good or bad in their relationship to the general welfare of the state and their constituents. It takes a good bit of investigating, and some very careful thinking to separate the sheep from the goats. Just knowing the man's background and personal history, the origin of his likes and dislikes, may help. Perhaps he has an honest prejudice against a social worker because he doesn't understand the objectives of her job. He may have an intense dislike of the person or group of persons receiving assistance, lumping them in a general classification of "ornery reliefers," without knowing how they came to be in need. This man may be a "good politician" in the sense the words are used here, but fallen into mistaken attitudes. Sympathetic listening, admission of error where error exists, explanation of the program, and, if you know him well, a little friendly give and take, often will change his whole point of view.

To speak of politicians is to bring up the subject of complaints. We usually think that welfare workers are the only ones who have to worry over these. Did you ever see a senator's complaint file? It is a revelation to find how much

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time and energy have to be devoted by lawmakers to handling this type of correspondence. If the politician wants assistance for Dick Roe, and Mr. Roe is known to the office and is really in need, relief already has been given by the time a routine complaint has reached a local welfare staff. If the politician wants to claim credit for "fixing things up" for Dick Roe, that is all right. Certainly we can't! Is there any reason for a welfare worker to expect to gain credit by attending to her regular job?

The truly bad politician is another matter. If, after all the polite-listening, careful-explanation routine has been followed, he still insists on policies that are selfish and inimical to the general welfare, then it is best to give up all attempts to secure his understanding and cooperation. In the local idiom, there is no use slapping at such a tar baby, your hands won't come away clean. If his smug face worries you, the way the Tar Baby worried Br'er Rabbit, then the best thing is to turn your back on him and try to forget him, if you can. If it comes to a real threat to your job, warn your friends quietly what is ahead and then take it on the chin. The politician will be disappointed by your attitude and you will be the gainer. To be fired under such circumstances does not make heroes and heroines, but it rarely fails to provide a good recommendation for another and often a better job.

GOOD or bad, however, the politician represents the taxpayers who pay our salaries and provide funds with which we work. If the politician says we can go so far, and in such and such directions, then we know our boundaries.

Pushing us from the other side, stands Mr. John W. McAllister, relief applicant. Just why does he feel he ought to have an "old age pension"? Is his insistence genuine or affected? Nine times out of ten, it is real. If only for the time being, he is sincere in feeling that his circumstances entitle him to this aid, or he would not have left his spring plowing and walked ten miles to make an application. Perhaps he waited a long time before coming to the decision to visit the welfare office. Of course the speech of the governor-to-be might have had something to do with it. Maybe Mr. McAllister's neighbor just across the road went to "the Welfare" and "got a pension." If the applicant comes back again, it is because he believes that it is human nature to pay attention to a person who makes his wants known vocally. He knows that a baby first frets, then cries out loud until it gets what it wants.

It saves time to tell Mr. McAllister at the initial interview that the state and federal governments say thus and so, and mean it, when they make regulations. He should know that some cooperation in providing proof of eligibility must come from him. There should be as thorough an understanding as possible as to when a decision will be reached in regard to his case. If he comes back, then the statement can be repeated, with explanation of any other details of the welfare program that he does not understand.

Of course there is the constant complainant who insists on being intensely sorry for himself, a veritable Job who glories in his sores and sackcloth: The fire burned his turpentine timber; the boll weevil got his cotton; the mold got his tobacco plants; the "head trouble" has him down, and "the pellagry" is about to run his wife crazy. To tell him to go elsewhere for assistance would be a temptingly simple solution. Then is when one needs all one's scientific knowledge and training in the field of social work, with plenty of the grace of God thrown in.

There are no funds available—a common reply in public welfare, and most of the time it is a plain statement of fact. Two dollars a month general relief, $7.50 for old age assistance, $5.50 for each dependent child. Approval of new cases must wait on the death of a present recipient of an award. Letting the eligible applicant know what he can expect from the various programs is not evading responsibility. It is simply good business to make it clear what he can expect, as a basis for his own plans. But the welfare job does not end there. During the initial interview, and in subsequent home visits, the services needed stand out with startling clarity, and most of them cost the welfare office very little, if anything: Referral to the state employment agency; referral to the Red Cross for services to soldiers and their families; certification to the federal programs; referrals for various health needs, such as tuberculosis control, cancer control, public health clinics, crippled children's service. In crowded, overgrown war industry towns, just to serve as a general bureau of information is an important aspect of the day's work.

Welfare is not only distribution of cash relief and the making of referrals; it is service to the person who is in need. Suppose there isn't money enough to do all that needs doing—resourcefulness will supplement meager funds. Mrs. Jones has old clothes to fit the Smith youngster; the WPA lunchroom will furnish free lunches to needy children; Doctor Brown will examine Tommy Carter's eyes; the missionary society will stand good for a week's hospitalization.

AS for the background of social agencies in a rural community, it is time some of us got out from behind a desk to see what is really going on in the county. Surveys sound like more red tape, but they act as eye-openers, and are well worth the time expended. In asking questions, we at least get acquainted with the resources available in our communities. Wartime has no place for inter-agency jealousies and frictions. For instance, there may be some point of disagreement between WPA and the Department of Public Welfare. It saves a lot of trouble to bring all the arguments out into the open in this fashion: This is our reason for difference, now what is yours? Why do we think in these two different ways? What is the best plan by which we can settle the matter?

Agreements from the top sound very simple on paper: for example, the agreement between a state department of public welfare and Red Cross as to boundaries and responsibilities. But an agreement entered into after long conference between top men in Washington or Atlanta, does not put policies into practice in Hinesville, Ga. Workers handle problems in various ways; welfare boards differ from county to county; Red Cross committees are not the same everywhere. The local welfare agency and the local Red Cross chapter must get down to cases, and kinds of cases—you take this, and we'll take that, all through the categories of assistance and services.

Perhaps these are ideals or even pipe dreams, but I believe they are constructive principles to be lived up to in the day's task. For the worker herself, making an attempt to realize professional ideals leaves a far more comfortable feeling than when she takes the easy way of passing the buck. And the client, instead of being pushed about from agency to agency, confused and often frightened or resentful, is given a definite foundation on which to base his plans.

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Here in Washington . . .

By Rilla Schroeder

A FRAGMENT of the Pepper civilian war relief bill awaits House action after a mauling on the Senate floor which reduced it to a third of its original self. At the insistence of Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, the Senate eliminated several titles. The sponsor of the bill, Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, was instructed to re-introduce the shorn bits as a separate measure. The new bill went to the Finance Committee of which Senator George is chairman. The original had been handled by the Committee on Education and Labor.

One of the eliminated titles concerns itself entirely with civilian employes of "contractors with the United States" outside the continent. During the debate, the urgency of such a measure was generally admitted in the light of the situation facing dependents of civilians employed on Wake, Guam, and so on.

The two titles incorporated in the new bill (S. 2620) are more general in character. The number of persons apt to be involved is, of course, problematical. In Britain, the ratio of civilian to service casualties continues high. The Senate insisted that civilian defense workers, air raid wardens and the like, be eliminated, and it was suggested that some form of cheap insurance be arranged for them. Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio among others, said flatly that he would not support the bill unless this class was eliminated. He estimated that there are already between five and six million air raid wardens in the country and prophesied that the number would reach ten million before the end of the war.

The new bill names the Federal Security Administration as the agency to handle the program if (and there is a big "if" involved) it becomes a law. The section passed by the Senate and now before the House Judiciary Committee would be administered by the U. S. Employes Compensation Commission.

An effort is being made to increase the benefits paid under Title III. The compensation provided is criticized as inadequate and attention is called to Public Law 490 which provides for continuation of full pay to civilian employes of the navy imprisoned by enemy action. The Wake, Guam, Cavite, and other civilian employes of "contractors with the United States," it is contended, took the jobs in the belief that their contract of employment, which promised continued pay until completion of the contract and return to the mainland, would be honored. A fight on this point promises to hold up the bill in the Judiciary Committee.

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THE DAY CARE SECTION OF THE FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION has Charles I. Schottland, formerly assistant chief of the Children's Bureau, as director and "coordinator of day care" [see "While Mothers Work," by Kathryn Close, July *Survey Midmonthly*]. It will be Mr. Schottland's job to *coordinate* (Washington's favorite word these days) the activities of some nine government agencies and bureaus interested in the child whose mother has a war industry job. Coordinating, in Mr. Schottland's case, would seem to be the problem of fitting into a national pattern the various programs already under way or under consideration.

In WPA, Mr. Schottland finds a program already well established and, with its new appropriation, with ample funds to go full steam ahead. The WPA appropriation bill earmarked "not less than six million dollars" for the nursery school program. To date, WPA has had about 1,250 free or nominal-fee schools in war industry areas carried on with much less than six million dollars.

The Children's Bureau has set up a Day Care Section but its chief concern, at this point, is with establishing need—that is, collecting facts and statistics on which to base its own work, and to answer inquiries from other agencies.

So far, the day care program is concerned chiefly with the child up to twelve, with all-day care for pre-school children, and before-and-after-school provision for older youngsters. Unfortunately there seems to be very little hope of a program for the boy and girl of high school age. NYA, having miraculously survived the congressional tempest, will be able to do a little something for a limited number of college-age youths, and substantially less for the younger ones. That the under-twelve child with a working mother must have other care is unquestionably true. But the teen-age boy and girl are equally in need of supervision. Turning them loose in a war torn world is not the best insurance that the post-war generation will be able to meet its problems.

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SATISFIED WITH HIS HALF LOAF, SENATOR McKellar of Tennessee has lost interest in his bill to abolish CCC and NYA. CCC was liquidated in the Labor-Security appropriation bill, and funds for NYA drastically cut. Now Senator Byrd of Virginia is threatening to have the McKellar bill reported by the Committee on Education and Labor to which it was referred. He is quoted as saying he would like to see the NYA section brought to the floor so that the Senate could "save that money also." "That money" refers to the $58,000,000 given NYA to carry it another year.

NYA, its operating budget cut in half, reports fifty state offices abolished, about half its 17,000 supervisory employes released, and its information service in the process of liquidation. Regional offices will replace state organizations.

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IN A LETTER TO FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR McNutt, CCC Director McEntee has outlined a program for the post-war resurrection of his agency. The plan has been turned over to the National Resources and Planning Board where it is being studied in connection with the general post-war program. Briefly it proposes a greatly expanded CCC to provide employment for boys and demobilized service men.

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THE TAX BILL WENT THROUGH THE House under a closed rule (no amendments) thus effectually balking sales tax advocates. Chances that the Senate will insist upon such a tax are slim. Finance Committee sentiment is against it.

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AFTER A LIVELY FIGHT THE HOUSE passed and sent to the Senate a bill permitting members of the armed forces serving in the continental United States to vote in the November general election. An amendment extends similar privileges to army and navy nurses, members of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, and the Women's Auxiliary Reserve in the navy. A phalanx of southern members, led by John Rankin of Mississippi, fought the bill on the floor, evidently under the impression that it imperiled the poll tax. As a matter of fact, it did not, or it never would have received the blessing of the southern dominated Rules Committee under whose aegis it came to vote.

The tactics employed against the bill so enraged the House that the anti-poll tax petition received twenty new signatures before the end of the fight. The petition already had 160-odd signatures, and since only 218 are required to bring a bill to the floor, it may well be that the soldiers vote battle may result in a victory for the Geyer bill. Or, at least, in a chance to see how the 77th Congress views the subject when called on to vote.

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The Common Welfare

Nursing Priorities

WITH the armed forces calling for three thousand trained nurses a month, nursing shortages on the home front are increasingly acute. Even though the government quota of 55,000 new students in schools of nursing this year is reached, the National Nursing Council for War Service points out that "it will be important for each community to use its resources with extreme wisdom if the needs of the entire country are to be met."

As a guide to the most effective use of the nation's nursing resources, the council has developed a scheme of priorities. Unlike priorities in other critical materials, this is designed for the guidance of the individual nurse and for representatives of her profession and her community to whom she may turn for advice.

Says the council to Jane Doe, R.N.: "You should serve with the armed forces if you are single, under forty, and are doing private duty; if you are on a hospital's general staff; a head nurse not essential for teaching or supervision; a public health nurse not essential for maintaining minimum civilian health service in any given community; in a non-nursing position; an office nurse." Miss Doe should stay on the home front only if she is over forty, or in a key administrative, supervising or teaching position; in an essential position in a public health agency; or if she is an industrial nurse. Clearly the home front will have to depend chiefly on older nurses, on married nurses called back into the profession by the emergency, and on student nurses, volunteers, and paid auxiliary workers.

The council urges that local Nursing Councils for War Service immediately institute studies of nursing needs and resources in each community. "The aim of this study should be to get every nurse into the place where she is most needed. Such reshuffling of activities should eliminate duplication of nursing services, luxury nursing, and employment of nurses in non-nursing positions."

The Human Factor

IN the interests of health and efficiency of war industry workers, eight government agencies recently joined in recommending a maximum working week of six eight-hour days, or forty-eight hours a week. Of the 12,000,000 workers now in war industry, at least 1,500,000 are at present working longer hours than these. The joint statement was signed by representatives of the War and Navy Departments, the Maritime Commission, the War Manpower Commission, WPB, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, and by the Acting Surgeon General. The statement also recommended one scheduled day of rest in approximately every seven as "a universal and invariable rule"; a 30-minute meal period; an annual vacation.

The recommendations do not affect in any way the federal wage-hour act, which requires the payment of wages at the rate of time and a half for overtime beyond forty hours a week. The statement makes clear that "Nothing herein contained in any way diminishes the urgency of securing round-the-clock seven-day week operation of plants and tools. The primary reason for this statement of policy is to secure increased production by calling attention to certain practices that have been found to increase the efficiency of the human factor in production."

Along the same line is the decision of British industry, on the recommendation of medical authorities and with the full approval of the government, to give British war workers a week's vacation this summer. The British plan is to close entire plants and factories on a staggered schedule throughout the country. This enables workers—both men and women—who have been shifted from their peacetime homes to distant factories to return for a brief period to normal family life. In the plants, the vacation shutdown is being used to inspect, clean, and overhaul machinery. Results to date indicate that, far from curtailing war production, the plan which permits workers to relax from the tension of their jobs actually is increasing output.

Civil Liberties

WARTIME gains and losses in American civil liberties in about equal number are cited by the American Civil Liberties Union in a recent bulletin. It is a more heartening exhibit than such a balance sheet would have shown in the summer of 1917, but the record is well worth thoughtful consideration by citizens concerned lest in the war emergency we imperil the very freedom we seek to safeguard.

On the credit side of this ledger, the Union in its review of the half year between Pearl Harbor and June, 1942, lists decisions by the Supreme Court upholding the right of individuals to migrate freely between states; consenting to review convictions obtained by forced confessions in a Tennessee labor case; voiding a Georgia peonage statute. Here also are set down the establishment of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee to combat racial discrimination in employment; the "skillful and humane action" of the Attorney General in dealing with interned alien enemies; the Department of Justice investigations of peonage in the South and of mob violence against Jehovah's Witnesses; the indictments against leaders of a Detroit mob that tried to keep Negroes out of a housing project.

On the debit side, the Union enters first of all the military evacuation order on the West Coast, "removing thousands of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, without examination of their loyalty." Other items listed are: prohibition by military authority of the functioning of civil courts in Hawaii under martial law; deportation order against Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader; prosecution of a group of Socialist Workers Party members in Minneapolis under federal sedition and military disaffection acts; the extension of the life of the Dies Committee; congressional appropriation of $100,000 to the FBI to investigate the loyalty of federal employes; "the continued bureaucratic censorship of the Post Office Department to bar matter from the mails without hearings."

As the chief civil liberties issues pending in Congress, the bulletin cites bills aimed at the right to strike, and at "disloyal and deportable aliens"; providing for compulsory civilian war service; and the proposal to abolish the payment of poll taxes in federal elections.

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The Social Front

Child Labor

A SERIOUS weakening in established child labor standards is reported from many directions, as a disturbing feature of the war effort. The tendency is to be noted in new federal and state legislative proposals, modification of school programs to release children for employment, increase in the number of employment certificates issued to minors.

In Defense Areas—Reports of increasing employment of minors in defense areas, particularly in jobs in intrastate commerce not covered by the federal wage-hour law, are received by the National Child Labor Committee. Thus, in one Louisiana community, children were found to be employed as cashiers, salesmen, waitresses, car hops, elevator operators, delivery boys, laundry workers, and in various street trades. In Tennessee, there was last spring a 20 percent decrease in school attendance in the Camp Forrest area. Many girls between the ages of fourteen and eighteen are seeking employment in "honky tonks." In Alabama, the division of labor has received repeated requests for relaxation of the law to permit fourteen- and fifteen-year-old boys to work later than 7 p.m. in stores.

Federal Steps—Representative Francis Case of South Dakota last month introduced a bill (H.R. 7530) which would suspend the child labor provisions of the Sugar Act for the duration. Under this law, sugar growers, in order to qualify for benefits, must not employ children under fourteen years of age, or children between fourteen and sixteen for more than eight hours a day.

A measure introduced last November by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (S. 2057) which would bring child labor in agriculture under the child labor provisions of the wage-hour act seems to be completely "lifeless," probably because of the war.

The dried fruit growers of California have petitioned the Children's Bureau to permit children fourteen to sixteen years of age to work in drying sheds. A hearing was held in California in late June. At this writing, the decision of the Children's Bureau has not been given out.

State Measures—New Jersey's last legislative session established a state commission on student services, composed of representatives of both public and private agencies. This body is authorized, under rigid limitations, to excuse children fourteen years old and over for fifteen school days, or to close the schools for that period, for emergency agricultural work.

The New York legislature this year passed the Young-Milmoe bill, permitting children fourteen years and older to be excused from school for thirty school days (six school weeks) for farm work. Such work is not to be counted as absence in determining state aid. A physical examination is required for the children, unless they are to be employed on their home farms.

The Wisconsin legislature authorized certain relaxations in the regulation of hours of work for minors. The chief change was a lengthening of the permitted work week for children from 24 hours to 48 hours for those sixteen years old, and to 40 hours for those fourteen and fifteen years of age. The changes apply only during school vacations.

School Programs—The National Child Labor Committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York, has received from forty-four states replies to an inquiry as to whether school programs had been modified to permit children to undertake emergency farm work. Eleven state commissioners of education reported that they had no problem of this kind, and are definitely opposed to any such plan unless the emergency becomes more acute than it now is. Five states reported that no new procedures have been adopted, but that in at least a few communities schools regularly operate under a plan enabling children to work on crops. In twenty-eight states, the state educational authorities report that in at least some communities, school programs were changed during the past year to permit children to perform farm labor. The most frequent method was to postpone the opening of school in the fall, or to cut short the school year in the spring. In some communities, the schools were closed for a few weeks in fall or spring, the school day was shortened, or pupils were permitted to be absent.

Suggested Remedies—School officials, the National Child Labor Committee, and other agencies concerned about the increase in child labor, urge: wider use of the U. S. Employment Service by employers and by job applicants; legislative action to plug present holes in child labor laws and school attendance laws; strengthening of enforcement machinery; interpretation to parents, young people, and employers of the temporary and dead-end character of most jobs available to untrained youth, and the permanent value of education.

Figures—The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, which administers the child labor sections of the federal wage-hour law, reports that for the first quarter of the current year, as compared with 1941, 50 percent more fourteen- and fifteen-year-old children were granted employment certificates, permitting them to leave school for jobs. For the sixteen- and seventeen-year-olds, the comparable figure was 100 percent.

War and Welfare

FAMILIES, relatives, and friends who become separated during enemy action in New York City may trace one another through the Central Registration Bureau recently set up by the Department of Welfare. The bureau will have the names and new addresses of all persons cared for by the Emergency Welfare Centers, the Red Cross Rest Centers, and other agencies providing emergency service, as well as of bombed-out persons who have made their own arrangements and have reported them to the nearest welfare center or police station. It will also have information on casualties and the critically injured, received from the police and hospital departments. Such information will be available to the public twenty-four hours a day through the Emergency Welfare Centers, Red Cross Rest Centers, and other agencies. The bureau will also trace missing persons not registered with it if the inquirer can furnish identifying information. Though the bureau will function only in case of enemy action, the staff now is meeting twice a week for instructions. Members are volunteers from the professional staff of the Department of Welfare.

For Army Women—Women in uniform are not to be neglected by the great national service organizations, according to recent announcements from the USO and the American Red Cross. Last month plans were approved for a USO service unit at Fort Des Moines, Ia., to provide off-duty recreation for members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. The center will be operated by the Young Women's Christian Association and the National Catholic Community Service.

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The ARC recently announced that an agreement with military authorities will make it possible for the various Red Cross services to be extended to the WAACS. These may include: loans for visits home in cases of need; assistance with family problems; information on government insurance, allotment, and pension programs; adjustment of personal problems. WAAC members who become ill and are confined to army hospitals will be provided with the same Red Cross recreational facilities now available to army men.

Service at Induction—A realization that many men need service at the point of induction last spring prompted the Family Security Committee of Wayne County, Mich., to set up an information and referral service called the Registrants Information Center at the Army Induction Station in Detroit. Open five days a week the service is called to the attention of the men through a small slip of paper telling them it is available "to any registrant who is about to leave for service and wishes someone to follow up family and personal matters concerning support, contracts, care of children, care of parents, medical care of dependents, etc." Among the services so far requested through the center have been employment help for a wife, medical care for a parent, aid in arranging for an operation for a rejectee, assistance in arranging a furlough for business reasons, information on language classes for a foreign wife. At the request of the supervisory committee, the service was recently taken over by the home service section of the American Red Cross.

Returned Soldiers—The state of Illinois already has taken steps to establish a reception service for returned soldiers of the present war. Under the plans the State Department of Welfare will secure the name and home address of every Illinois combatant released from the army and navy. The department's division of veterans' service will offer guidance in securing disability allowances, referral for hospitalization for physical or mental ills, assistance in job finding. The Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene is working closely with the welfare department in furthering the plans.

Group Work—In an effort to discover how group work agencies have been affected by the war, the Newark (N.J.) Welfare Council recently sent a questionnaire to fourteen agencies in the city. Trends indicated by the thirteen replies were as follows: though most of the agencies have taken on new defense-connected activities, only a few have been able to increase staff and budget; about half the agencies have experienced a drop in membership which was directly traceable to the draft; the number of available volunteers has been lessened because of the draft, increased employment, and the lure of civilian defense activities.

For Children—The commissioners of New York City's Departments of Welfare and Health and an official of the Board of Education compose the special committee on the wartime care of children in the city recently appointed by Mayor LaGuardia. The committee is charged with the duty of recommending steps to be taken by specific agencies in assuming responsibility for children of mothers engaged in war work. Recommendations are to be made after the committee reviews "all the available data and information concerning the problem of child care in New York." . . . New York State recently adopted regulations setting up definite standards for nursery care and requiring that persons or agencies providing such care for three or more children must obtain a permit from the State Board of Social Welfare. Exempted from the regulations are close relatives of the children under care, and nursery schools registered with the State Department of Education. Also exempt are New York City day nurseries, regulated under the municipal sanitary code.

In Print—"Children Within the Fourth Interceptor Command," recently issued by the California Citizens Committee of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy inaugurated a regular news letter containing information on California's child welfare problems and programs interpreted in relation to the war situation. From the committee, 145 West 12 Street, Los Angeles. . . . The annual report of the New Orleans Committee on Recreation for Service Men describes the work of a committee set up as early as October 1940 to stimulate and coordinate hospitality programs for the military men stationed near New Orleans. From the committee's chairman, Major William H. Bartlett, Louisiana Building, New Orleans.

The Public's Health

A HEALTH program for the estimated 270,000 federal employes now in Washington was recently drawn up by Surgeon General Thomas Parran and approved by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt. The plan provides for emergency rooms under the control and supervision of the U. S. Public Health Service. These would be staffed by one doctor for every 5,000 government employes, one nurse for every 1,000 employes. Periodic chest X-rays, made available through the program, would be required of all employes.

Wartime Health—"Community Health in Wartime" was the topic of a recent conference in Buffalo, N. Y., sponsored by the health division of the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies and seventy health and welfare agencies. Some 400 official delegates from business, labor, fraternal, civic, social, religious, and professional groups discussed in seven panels the health problems of an industrial area such as Buffalo, and the ways in which they might be met.

The conference gave lay groups an opportunity to discuss child health, tuberculosis, venereal disease control, industrial health, medical and hospital care, nutrition, and general public health problems. Expert leadership was provided by such outstanding public health speakers as: Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow, Yale University; Michael M. Davis, Committee on Research in Medical Economics; Dr. Robert S. Goodhart, National Research Council and the Committee on Nutrition in Industry; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, National Negro Health Movement and the U. S. Public Health Service; Frieda Miller, New York State Industrial Commissioner.

Suggestions urged by delegates and speakers included: the creation of labor management health committees in plants; the establishment of an advisory health committee to the Manpower Commission, representing management, labor, and industrial medicine; the setting up of cafeterias within plants after a survey of plant feeding to be undertaken by the National Research Council. Other resolutions referred for study and action to the health division of the Council of Social Agencies called for a study of existing public health facilities in the light of present-day demands; the establishment of day care centers; the stamping out of prostitution.

Here and There—Last month, New York City's Board of Estimate voted to pay $100,000 a year for ten years out of city funds to the Public Health Institute of the City of New York, Inc., to further the institute's researches in the field of public health. . . . A National Advisory Committee on Social Protection, composed of twenty-one police officials from fifteen states, was recently appointed by the federal security administrator to assist in the enforcement section of the federal government's social protection program. . . . The American Medical Association last month filed a petition with the Supreme Court of the United States contending that the practice of medicine is a profession and not a trade and that hence the association's activities against Washington's

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Group Health Association were not a violation of anti-trust legislation, as the lower courts have ruled. [See *Survey Midmonthly,* July 1942, page 202.] . . . Illinois recently took steps toward meeting the physician shortage [see *Survey Midmonthly,* July 1942, page 201] by liberalizing its restrictions against foreign trained physicians, thus making it possible for refugee doctors to practice in the state. A new ruling of the department of registration and education admits to the state medical examination graduates of certain colleges in the British Isles and Switzerland and persons who graduated from continental European medical schools before 1936.

FSA Survey—A recent health survey conducted by the Farm Security Administration in twenty-one rural counties of seventeen states showed only four out of every hundred persons to be in perfect physical condition. The most common defect was bad teeth, seven out of every ten persons over five years of age having dental caries. Among the children examined, one in every twelve was malnourished, one in every seventeen had rickets. The data revealed that those families with whom the FSA had had long time contacts were in better health than the average.

War and Education

SOME colleges are losing as many as 25 percent of their senior men to the armed forces prior to graduation, according to a survey of 324 colleges and universities in all sections of the country made by Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis. The number of seniors leaving college to join the army, navy or marines before taking their degrees range from one to 9 percent in 155 institutions; 10 to 25 percent in 93 institutions; 25 percent and over in 30. Only 46 colleges reported that they were having no "drop outs" from the senior class for this reason. Among senior women, the numbers reported leaving college to take war industry jobs are much lower. In 202 schools none are leaving; one to 9 percent in 91 institutions; 10 percent or more in 31.

Trained Manpower—An estimate of professionally trained manpower that will become available by January 1943 has been made by the American Council of Education for the National Resources Planning Board. The figures are based on data supplied by 812 colleges, universities, professional and technical schools. In these institutions, at least 172,000 young men and women will complete their present course of study—145,000 graduates and 27,000 post-graduates—by the end of the year. While June remains the favorite month for graduation, courses also are completed on the new wartime schedules in early spring, in the fall, and in midwinter. The report emphasizes the extent of the "speed-up," with the three-term year being widely substituted for the semester system, vacations curtailed or eliminated, programs stiffened. By these means, one technical school is "delivering to industry twice its usual number of trained youth in sixteen months less time." Of the colleges and universities reporting, 95 percent can expand enrollment, but a majority cannot expand in the fields in which critical shortages are developing — chemistry, physics, engineering, management and administration, medicine. Enrollments, however, are dropping steadily, with the decrease ranging from 8 to 25 percent. Undergraduates are entering the armed services or going into industry. Thousands of highschool graduates who planned to go to college are going into industry instead, because of the high wages offered. Many of the colleges and universities are beginning to experience serious faculty shortages, especially in scientific and technical fields.

Student Loans—Government aid for 10,000 young men and women seeking technical or professional degrees in six critical fields is provided in a recent federal enactment. Students must be able to complete their training within two years in engineering, physics, chemistry, medicine (including veterinary), dentistry, or pharmacy. Students must be registered in accelerated programs in degree-granting institutions, and must agree "to engage for the duration of the war . . . in such employment or service as may be assigned by officers or agencies designated by the chairman of the War Manpower Commission." The loans will be made directly through colleges and universities, and will be repayable to the United States Treasury, with interest at 2.5 percent.

Post-war Training—Training, retraining, adjustment of 15,000,000 Americans at the end of the war is seen as an educational task in which the public schools should play an important part, in a report recently released by the Institute of Adult Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. The report was made by the Commission on Post-war Training and Adjustment, composed of forty-five specialists and educators. The commission sees three groups as needing help in the post-war period: men and women discharged from the armed services, displaced war workers, and the war-disabled. The commission urges planning now to meet these post-war needs, since "hasty efforts to deal with it after peace has come will be no more effective than a few dirt levees hastily scraped up against a flood that should have been controlled and directed near its source." The commission recommends a coordinated program on local, state and federal levels.

People and Things

FIGURES recently released by the Bureau of the Census showed that in 1940 the city of Buffalo had a higher proportion of social workers in its population than any other of the ten largest cities of the United States. With 780 persons residing in the city reported as social and welfare workers Buffalo's rate was 135 per 100,000 population. San Francisco had the next highest proportion of social workers, with 125 out of every 100,000 persons. New York's 9,053 social workers put the metropolis in third place with a rate of 123 per 100,000. The lowest rate was in Baltimore which had only 562 social workers or 65 per 100,000 persons.

Meeting—The National Recreation Association is sponsoring a War Recreation Congress to be held in Cincinnati September 28 to October 2. For details inquire of the association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Reorganizing—Last month the Office of Price Administration reorganized the Consumer Division under the division's director Robert E. Sessions, announcing that its purpose would be "to keep the public informed of the 'hows and whys' of OPA regulations and to keep the OPA informed of consumer needs and reactions." Henceforth, the division's fact-finding and policy-determining unit will be a Consumer Requirements Branch set up under Rolf Nugent, former chief of OPA's automobile rationing branch. A Program Activities Branch, under the direction of Ruth Ayres, who was taken on by the division a short time ago to head women's activities, will work primarily with civic and service groups. An Educational Relations Branch, under Alvin Eurich on leave from Stanford University, will aid educational institutions and organizations in incorporating their resources and activities into consumer participation programs. A Commercial Relations Branch, under Wroe Alderson, formerly of the Curtis Publishing Company, will work with the usual channels of public information in use between industry and the public. All these branches will be served by a Writing and Editorial Branch, under the direction of William H. Wells, on leave from a firm of advertisers. The division's program will be carried to all parts of the country through its field staff directed by a Field Service Branch under Sargent Child, once director of the Historical Records Survey of the WPA. Other persons appointed to the

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division were Victor M. Ratner, formerly with the Columbia Broadcasting System, as special assistant to the director, and Leo M. Davis of Wichita Falls, Tex., as executive assistant in charge of administrative matters. The division's former Standards Section became a separate branch of the OPA.

Changes—Among the social workers recently to heed the call to Washington is George Bedinger, erstwhile field representative for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Mr. Bedinger last month took up duties at the national headquarters of the American Red Cross where he is working with Horace Sprague, director of planning and policies of the division of service to the armed forces. . . . Last month the American Association for Social Security announced the appointment of a five man administrative committee to direct its activities in the place of its late executive secretary, Abraham Epstein. On the committee are: Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the New York Methodist Area, Professor E. Wight Bakke of Yale University, Professor J. Douglas Brown of Princeton University, Professor Herman A. Gray of New York University, Gerald Morgan, a director of the association. . . . Dr. J. H. J. Upham, a member of the Ohio State Medical Board, recently was elected president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. . . . Margaret Winchell, for the past seven years district supervisor for the Children's Aid Society of Wisconsin, was recently named executive secretary of the society succeeding I. Evelyn Smith who resigns this month. . . . Frederick A. Moran, member of the New York State Parole Board since 1938, recently was elected the board's chairman. Prior to his appointment to the board Mr. Moran was executive director of the New York State Division of Parole.

Election—Ballots have gone out through the mail for the election of officers, board members and nominating committee members of the American Association of Social Workers. Candidates for officers are: *president,* Irene Farnham Conrad, executive secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Houston, Tex., and Grace L. Coyle of the faculty of the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University; *first vice-president,* Aleta Brownlee, regional consultant for the western states of the U. S. Children's Bureau, and Ruth Gartland, of the faculty of the School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh; *second vice-president,* William W. Burke of the faculty of the department of social work, Washington University, St. Louis, and Walter Whitson, executive, Family Service Bureau, Houston, Tex.; *third vice-president,* Frank J. Hertel, general secretary, Family Welfare Association, Minneapolis, and Malcolm S. Nichols, general secretary, Family Welfare Society of Boston; *secretary,* Lillian H. Adler, administrative assistant, Family Service Bureau, United Charities of Chicago, and Alecia B. Paschall, Texas Supervisor of Intake and Certification, Work Projects Administration; *treasurer,* Paul L. Benjamin, executive secretary, Council Social Agencies, Buffalo, and J. Sheldon Turner, assistant chief, field division, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board.

AASW members also have been asked to vote "yes" or "no" on whether they believe in the basic principles and the steps for the future outlined in the report of the national board printed in the June issue of *The Compass.*

In Print—"Bulletins—How to Make Them More Effective," by Catherine Emig, latest how-to-do-it publication of the Social Work Publicity Council, will make a reader with a sense of adventure fairly itch to sit down and try his hand at creating a bulletin. The author, who has "gleaned a lot of ideas by hob-nobbing with other editors whose regular professions ranged from neurological research in Chicago to casework in the Kentucky hills," manages to pass these ideas on so clearly that the result seems only a little more complicated than a good cake recipe. However, she warns: "There is one essential ingredient to successful editing that we cannot get from any study of techniques, that is a conviction of the importance of our work." Included are suggestions on editorial policy, content, editorial techniques, appearance, production. Price 50 cents from the council, 130 East 22 Street, New York.

ELINOR BLACKMAN, on July 15, in Brooklyn, N. Y., where for twenty-two years she had been the assistant executive director of the Jewish Social Service Association, the family welfare agency of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City. Miss Blackman began her career in social work with the Charity Organization Society immediately after her graduation from Vassar. During the last war, she held a supervisory position in the home service section of the American Red Cross. She went to the United Hebrew Charities in 1920, and played an important part in the reorganization of that agency for the broader role of family welfare service. For ten years Miss Blackman was chairman of the board of the Social Work Vocational Bureau. She was active in the affairs of the Welfare Council of New York and was the chairman of its selective service committee.

Readers Write

TO THE EDITOR: This is a midsummer appeal. Have a heart and find a corner for it where the executives of social agencies and their publicity experts will see it. These people are just about killing me with their attentions. Their appeals rend my heart with every mail. One day it is Helen Keller telling me, over her own signature, about the blind children in China. Regularly, as the summer goes on, and year after year, the children of a downtown settlement tell me, aided by Mrs. Koenig and sometimes by Ernest Poole, how they are languishing in the heat of the tenements. USO officials write personal letters, unsentimental and matter-of-fact, that make it almost a matter of honor to respond. Consumers and women trade unionists need my help. Civil Liberties and Workers Defense spokesmen always have people go to the gallows unless I pay up—and that at once. I cannot mention them all, these tyrants of the morning mail who haunt me and make life miserable for me—just because *I have no money.*

What am I to do? When people send me a return envelope, I sometimes enclose a dollar, just to pay them for their trouble—usually only after they have already expended on me more than a dollar for printing, mailing, and postage. After that, they never give up. Or I write a polite little note, expressing my sympathy with the cause and my inability to contribute. That also fastens my name the more firmly on their mailing list. To have sent any kind of communication, even an entirely negative one, at any time in the last five years, is for some agencies cause enough to keep on sending me their heartrending appeals.

Even that is not all. The sucker lists are passed around, it seems. Interest shown in one movement for penal reform produces appeals from two or three. Positive response to a request asking me to write the governor in behalf of a labor bill (with a copy transmitted to the promoting agency)—a contribution of time and a postage stamp which I gladly make at times—brings an avalanche of requests for money.

Is there any way, Mr. Editor, which you or any of your readers can suggest, in which one can get off these lists? In a few instances a strong personal letter has done the trick—for a time. But have I got to explain my financial circumstances in person to Miss Keller, Mrs. Koenig, and all these other people? If I don't answer their appeals at all for two whole years, should not that be enough?

PRO BONO PAUPERI

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Book Reviews

Back to Nature

MODERN BREAD FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF NUTRITION, by Henry C. Sherman and Constance S. Pearson. Macmillan. 118 pp. Price $1.75, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS little book packs much information within its covers. It tells with great authority about the recent trend to restore to bread the qualities that made bread once a stouter staff of life. Carefully documenting their materials, the authors have reviewed the history of milling flour and making bread, with emphasis on recent efforts to improve the nutritive quality of bread. Dr. Sherman, Mitchell Professor at Columbia University, and a member of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, is recognized by everyone as preeminent in the field of nutrition. Mrs. Pearson also is a scientific worker in nutrition at Columbia.

The stone mills of the past were replaced some sixty years ago by the roller milling process. The flour from the stone mills was coarse and gray in color, although the authors rather fondly refer to it as "cream-colored when closely compared to the dead-white flour from the roller mills." However, such flour contained a great part of the wheat and hence a large proportion of the vitamins and minerals in wheat. The whiter flour of the roller mill possessed superior attractiveness in many ways. It thus acquired popularity, although those who eat it may starve for lack of nutrients they ought to get from cereal foods. The result, since flour and bread contribute more importantly than any other single food to many diets, has been to bring about a situation which endangers public health.

This situation now is being met by widespread efforts to improve the qualities of ordinary flour and ordinary bread. The "official" term *enriched* applies to flours and breads which meet accepted standards for content of iron and of the two most important vitamins in wheat—vitamin B_1 (thiamine) and nicotinic acid, rechristened niacin after the publication of this book. As a fuel food—a source of calories—the staple forms of bread were and are substantially alike. Another trend of nutritional significance is the growing practice in bread making of adding 6 percent of skim milk solids to the dough. This reinforces the protein of wheat flour and increases the riboflavin and calcium contents, which otherwise are low even in whole wheat flour. Enriched white bread thus made with milk becomes a food of real nutritional superiority. Such bread, indeed may later be admitted to the group of foods the scientists include among "protective foods."

The consumption of wheat has diminished greatly in recent years. The authors attribute this in part to the encroachment of sugar upon the dietary place of bread as a fuel food. Sugar is a fuel food and nothing else. If all flour and all white bread can be brought to the *enriched* standards the interest of the public health will be well served, and if these better cereal products can recover even a part of the ground which bread has lost to sugar, the benefit will be of manifest significance.

RUSSELL WILDER, M.D.
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

History of the New Deal

REMAKING AMERICA, by Jay Franklin. Houghton, Mifflin. 287 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates.

THIS book adds up to a rapid, clear, and sympathetic account of the achievements of the New Deal in terms of material and human improvements. It documents in a vivid way an eight-year period which promises to be looked back upon as one of our eras of most rapid change in the relation of government to society and of economic activity to human welfare.

Mr. Franklin is not pleading a case, but stating one. Specialists in any of the major fields which he treats might demur at minor omissions or degrees of emphasis. Critical appraisal is not the end sought, but anyone who wants a total view of sociological transition up to the time of our entry into the second World War will find it here supplied in a readable form.

New York ORDWAY TEAD

As It Should Be

THE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE IN ACTION, by Marguerite Wales. Macmillan. 437 pp. Price $2.75, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

IN this book a unique form for presenting some of the principles and practices of public health nursing is employed. Nine of the ten chapters treat of the nursing aspects of various services, such as maternity, infant and preschool health, the school child, communicable disease, tuberculosis, orthopedics, venereal disease, the chronically ill, and industrial hygiene. In each of these chapters, the first portion is used for a brief discussion of certain factors having to do with the particular service but the greater part is devoted to informal case studies illustrating various public health nursing principles. The principles themselves appear as brief statements in insets at intervals on each page and are thus emphasized. The case studies are interesting, well chosen, and should enrich the available material in this field for students and practitioners of nursing as well as for students and workers in related fields. A list of references and a bibliography appear at the end of each chapter.

The author answers in the introduction a question that inevitably arises in the mind of the reader. She says: "It may seem to some readers that the stories published here show an inordinate proportion of successful achievement on the part of the nurse. It is true that the case which is carried to a successful conclusion offers on the whole the best illustrative material. On the other hand, a successful conclusion should not blind the reader to the difficulties overcome, the readjustments made, and the efforts renewed in the face of discouragement, which eventually brought victory out of what might have been defeat." Perhaps Miss Wales' book is intended to illustrate public health nursing as it should be. If so, "The Public Health Nurse in Action" admirably fulfils its function. NAOMI DEUTSCH

Public Health Nursing
U. S. Children's Bureau

Simple and Straightforward

MARRIAGE FOR MODERNS, by Henry A. Bowman. McGraw-Hill. 493 pp. Price $3.75, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

EDUCATION for marriage has received considerable attention in the past ten years and considerable progress has been made. This book is concrete evidence of that progress. It is a book about marriage; it is not just a book about sex. The author bases his discussion on the types of questions which students in Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., have asked him.

Anyone who has taught a marriage course or expects to teach one will be grateful for the simple, straightforward and comprehensive manner of treatment of such various problems as selection of a mate, personality adjustment in marriage, employment of money and leisure time. The facts about sex and reproduction are scientifically accurate and based on the work of leading medical authorities in the field. One might wish that the pictures and diagrams had been better spaced and presented.

The author comes out flatly against premarital sexual experimentation. He builds up this side of the argument logically and those who agree with him will be happy to see such a common sense discussion. Those who do not, will wish that some space had been devoted to successful premarital experience. However, it is high time that we got

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Catholic Children's Agency in Middle West has opening for Case Worker, under 35, with training and experience. 7814 Survey.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY wanted for family and child welfare agency in town of 20,000; fifty miles from New York City; opportunity for courses in school of social work; give full details experience, training, salary required, references in application letter. 7816 Survey.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Well educated, three degrees; M.S. in social work; member AASW; experienced case worker and executive; on Merit System Registers in three states. In past was static in work, some personality trait not conducive to advancement, therefore, accepted allied work six months ago. Desires greatly a return to social welfare work; prefer emergency defense work. 7813 Survey.

CAN COLLEGE, SETTLEMENT, School or Individual offer job two adaptable English, fifty, anxious make fullest contribution. Author; Craftsman, international reputation, many skills; wife, Social Science diploma, unique experience International Student field. Both well-known respective fields and U.S.A. Country lovers. 7815 Survey.

Woman with experience in practical nursing. Nutritionist, college credits in home economics. Good typist. Socially minded. Employed. Desires new connection where experience and special education will be useful. Available early fall. 7810 Survey.

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE, desires connection with a progressive child caring agency or in community center field. 7817 Survey.

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away from expression for expression's sake and that someone in this modern world stood up on his feet and said to young people: "A successful marriage is a creative achievement. As such, it demands effort, requires sound knowledge and healthy attitudes and is grounded in solid idealism."

This book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage. It is hoped that the publishers will find a way to bring it out in a dollar edition so that it may be available to all.

BEATRICE BISHOP BERLE, M.D.
Washington, D. C.

About Alcoholics

DRUNKS ARE SQUARE PEGS, by Charles Clapp, Jr. Island Press. 118 pp. Price $1.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THE author of "The Big Bender," (Harper, 1938) has now written this second volume on the subject of alcoholism. With a background of personal experience, he writes in language the alcoholic can understand and makes shrewd observations and practical suggestions of definite value to the physician attempting to treat an alcoholic. While the book is neither pretentious nor technical, Mr. Clapp approaches the problem from the viewpoint that alcoholics are essentially maladjusted individuals. He gives a good deal of common sense advice.

Physicians would do well to observe the interest that is developing among laymen in the subject of alcoholism, for the movement has arisen in response to an endemic need. One of the reasons medical cures do not take place more frequently is that drunks speak a language of their own. This book is written in a lively way and in the vernacular of the alcoholic. It should not be dismissed lightly on that account, however, for it has the value of a document written with enthusiasm and sincerity by one who is personally familiar with the problem.

MERRILL MOORE, M.D.
Washington Hospital, Boston

Economy in Wartime

STRETCHING YOUR DOLLAR IN WARTIME, by Ruth Brindze. Vanguard Press. 197 pp. Price $1.75, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

PRIORITIES, rationing, and higher income taxes have forced civilians to seek new economies and at the same time make their contribution to victory. Miss Brindze offers many helpful hints on how to buy cannily and conserve food, clothing, and household goods. Suggestions on how to make gasoline do extra duty are especially timely where gasoline rationing is in effect. Of particular interest now, this book will be an addition to home libraries, even after normalcy returns.

MARY HITCHINGS
National Recreation Association
New York

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER for tuberculous adults and children. Non-sectarian, free, maintains children's preventorium. Executive Secretary—Samuel Schaefer, Medical Director—Dr. Charles J. Kaufman, Research Director—Dr. Harry J. Corper. Hospital care includes educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Applications New York area—19 West 44 Street, Philip Houtz, Director; Philadelphia area—1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, Director; Chicago area—30 North La Salle Street, Arthur Heim, Director. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Fund offices or direct to Hospital, 3800 East Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, Public Health Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring indigent mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, Richard N. Pierson, M.D.; National Director, D. Kenneth Rose; Medical Director, Claude C. Pierce, M.D.

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Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic fields and other recreational facilities.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counselling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

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Is your organization listed in the Survey's Directory of Social Agencies? If not— why not?

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Edward P. F. Eagan, President; Edson K. Green, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, the Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, the Forty-Ninth Street Craft Shop, 424 West 49 Street, the Tot Lot, 422 West Forty-Ninth Street, Camp Sebago and Camp Wakonda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U.S.A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins. "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, founded in 1932 for relief, guidance, and welfare of underprivileged children in neglected areas in this and other countries on non-sectarian and non-racial principles. Organization is working in the United States through local County and Community Committees, and rural social welfare workers, and overseas through affiliations with well established welfare groups. Invites interest and cooperation. Literature on request.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 220 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization for research and field service. Activities include: assistance to state and local agencies in organizing activities and promoting legislation; research in legislation, vocations, statistics, and mechanical appliances for the blind; maintenance of a reference lending library. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION—Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. This includes: 1, Study of needs as to strategic importance; 2, Stewardship education and stimulation of increased giving by promotion of (a) International Golden Rule Week, (b) Golden Rule Observance of Mothers' Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, (c) Religion and Welfare Program, (d) Daily Remembrance of War Sufferers Through Coin-a-Meal Globes; 3, Allocation of relief and welfare funds as grants-in-aid to institutions and agencies recommended by the Survey Committee; 4, Administration of trust funds for philanthropic purposes. These funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Memorial gifts and funds, (c) Gifts on the annuity plan, (d) Private benevolent funds, (e) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about penal institutions and works to improve standards of care in penal institutions. Aids discharged prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Wm. B. Cox, Executive Secretary.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "no alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Fred K. Hoehler, President, Chicago; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The seventieth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, May 23-29, 1943. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and three Branch Offices in San Francisco, St. Louis and Alexandria, Va. There are 3,721 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Services, Nursing Service, Services to the Armed Forces, and Volunteer Special Services.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The Inter-Denominational body of the home mission boards of 23 denominations of the United States and Canada. President, George Pitt Beers; Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisor, Western Area, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Migrant Supervisor, Gulf to Great Lakes Area, Miss Helen White, 1411 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Frank L. Weil, President; Carl M. Loeb, Jr., Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City. 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

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Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Leona Massoth, University of Pittsburgh.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Walter McGuinn, S.J., *Dean*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
University Campus, and 25 Niagara Square
Niles Carpenter, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Department of Social Welfare
Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration
Edith Abbott, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado
Department of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
805 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna E. King, *Dean*

*UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, Hawaii
Department of Social Work Training
Ferris F. Laune, *Director*

*HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social Work
E. Franklin Frazier, *Director*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

*LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, *University*, La.
Graduate School of Social Welfare Admin.
Earl Klein, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Ky.
Graduate Division of Social Administration
John J. Cronin, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Elmer A. Barton, S.J., *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum
in Social Work, 40 East Ferry Street
Detroit, Michigan

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate Course in Social Work
F. Stuart Chapin, *Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Lucian L. Lauerman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work
Frank Z. Glick, *Director*

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
of Columbia University
122 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter W. Pettit, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of
Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Roy M. Brown, *Director*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio
School of Social Administration
Charles C. Stillman, *Director*

*UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work
J. J. Rhyne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work
Kenneth L. M. Pray, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
School of Applied Social Sciences
W. I. Newstetter, *Dean*

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
St. Louis, Missouri
Rev. A. H. Scheller, S.J., *Director*

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
Katharine D. Hardwick, *Director*

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK
Northampton, Massachusetts
Everett Kimball, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles
Graduate School of Social Work
Arlien Johnson, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada
School of Social Work
Stuart K. Jaffary, *Director*

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, Louisiana
School of Social Work
Elizabeth Wisner, *Dean*

*UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, School of Social Work
Salt Lake City, Utah
Arthur L. Beeley, *Dean*

*STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Pullman, Wash.
Graduate School of Social Work
Bertha Gerber, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle
Graduate School of Social Work
Ernest Witte, *Director*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Missouri
George Warren Brown, Dept. of Social Work
Frank J. Bruno, *Head of Department*

WAYNE UNIVERSITY, Detroit, Michigan
School of Public Affairs & Social Work
Lent D. Upson, *Director*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio
School of Applied Social Sciences
Leonard W. Mayo, *Dean*

*WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va.
Department of Social Work
E. M. Sunley, *Head of Department*

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
Richmond School of Social Work, Richmond, Va.
Henry Coe Lanpher, *Director*

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